

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A SILVER SKIRMISH

The Line of Battle Is Drawn and the Fighting Is On.

KENTUCKIANS DENOUNCE CARLISLE

His Former Record on Silver Is Compared to the Present.

SIAH PATTERSON BEGS FOR HELP

He Implores the North to Send Men South To Talk Goldbug—It Probably Afraid of His Own District.

Lexington, Ky., April 18.—A big mass meeting was held here tonight by the advocates of free silver. The meeting is the first of the kind in the state and sensational charges were made upon the honesty and integrity of Secretary Carlisle, who is looked upon as being a probable candidate for the United States senate to succeed Joe Blackburn. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a bimetallic club, but the establishment of the club was deferred and the time consumed in discussing the financial question.

Mr. Carlisle and President Cleveland were roundly denounced by democrats and republicans. Mr. Carlisle's utterances regarding the demonetization of silver in 1873 were read and compared with the policy he is alleged to be pursuing now. One speaker declared "he got something for this, and you can guess what that something was." He was warmly applauded.

TEXAS SILVER CONVENTION.

It Is Probable That One Will Be Called—A Caucus.

Austin, Tex., April 18.—Sixty members of the lower house have signed a call for a free silver caucus next Monday night. It is probable that an address will be issued calling on the silver democrats of Texas to send delegates to a state convention to be held in Fort Worth in June or July of this year, at which time a thorough organization of silver forces will be perfected for the free coining of silver at 16 to 1.

GOLD MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

Congressman Patterson of Tennessee Addresses Them.

Baltimore, Md., April 18.—Several hundred representative business men met in the rooms of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association today to listen to arguments in favor of "sound money." Congressman Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, addressed the gathering and attested the Bank of America was represented at the sound money convention to be held in Memphis on May 23. In the course of his speech Judge Patterson said:

"The people of the south are the most honest and upright people in the country, ratio simply because their fathers did so. What we need is the propaganda of sound ideas and I believe that they will meet with the right response from the southern people. That is the country where the campaign is to be made."

The south and the west have eight majorities in the senate of the United States. The latter is so immediately interested in silver that it would be of no avail to work there, but in the former good results may be obtained. Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, a state which has not yet had a popular election in its congressional districts, are the financial leaders at Washington. There is no hope for sound financial legislation as long as these conditions exist.

The far western states have a direct interest in the silver mines and when the situation is placed before the south by men who are its political leaders there will be a revolution of sentiment.

"This is the biggest question that has arisen within a quarter of a century and the business community must be active if it would preserve the integrity of commerce. So I request Baltimore to send a sound money delegation to the national convention. Returning prosperity, better times and better prices will greatly aid us in this work, and in 1896 we will see a marked revolution throughout the southern states."

Mr. Patterson said that Secretary Carlisle had promised to be present at the convention and will make an address.

Congressman John K. Cowen, of Maryland, and William T. Dixon, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, also spoke. The latter assured Mr. Patterson that the various commercial bodies of the city would take up the matter and send delegations to Memphis.

MOVING THE BULLION AWAY.

Carson City Mint Will Have Nothing to Work With.

Washington, April 18.—Mint Director Preston has ordered the removal to the San Francisco mint of \$30,000 of gold bullion and \$30,000 of silver bullion now at the Carson City, Nev. mint. Some \$30,000 of unrefined silver not at the Carson City mint will be subsequently removed to San Francisco. This removal of the bullion from the Carson City mint practically completes the dismantling of that mint, which, in fact, has only recently been used for assay purposes.

Mr. Mason, the government expert inspector who discovered the shortage, will remain at Carson City for several weeks yet, and will then proceed to make an examination of the San Francisco, Cal., mint.

DESIRE AMERICANS TO BUILD IT.

What the Nicaraguan Minister Says About the Canal.

Washington, April 18.—The Nicaraguan minister, Dr. Guzman, replying to a query today:

"My country has no intention of annulling the contract with the Maritime Company for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. On the contrary, we have no desire to see the canal built and by Americans. The contract has a number of years to run, and if it is uncompleted at the expiration of that time, there is no doubt that an extension of the time will be granted. We desire that the American government throw up the contract, Nicaragua will, in certain, grant a similar concession to the United States if this country desires such concession."

RENEWING ITS NOTE.

Receiver McNulta Asks the Court for Authority To Borrow Money.

Chicago, Ill., April 18.—Receiver McNulta, of the whisky trust, petitioned Judge Showalter this morning, for authority to borrow \$50,000 and pay it into the trust fund. The judge granted the necessary order. In his petition the receiver sets forth that at the time the whisky trust went into the hands of the receivers there was not sufficient working capital to conduct the business. They secured authority to make a note for \$50,000 for sixty days, which he now wishes to renew. He says that it will require \$1,000 a day to conduct the business of the trust. The receipts are barely sufficient to pay the cost of production, and the demand for goods is light; that the heavy sales are generally made between July and January of each year, but it is necessary to produce goods during the dull season.

The order allowing the receiver to borrow money was obtained at the request of the reorganization committee. The plan of reorganization provides for an additional working capital of \$1,400,000. That amount will be raised from the bonds of the new company. The entire issue has already been sold, the amount being paid by four installments. Two of the installments, \$400,000, have been paid in and the other two are payable respectively next Monday and the week thereafter. The organization committee will advance to the receiver the money which he has been authorized to borrow upon the furnishing of securities therefor. The committee thus carries out the plan of furnishing a working capital.

Receiver McNulta this afternoon gave out a statement to the effect that the \$50,000 he hopes to renew is held by the German-American bank of Peoria. He further states that since he has been receiver he has borrowed \$30,000, and \$25,000 of that amount was paid him back after the date of borrowing. He also calls attention to the fact that the amount he has been authorized to borrow is just one third of the amount which ex-President Greenhut had estimated would be necessary.

The new directors of the company will hold a meeting in Chicago Saturday morning next for the election of officers and transaction of business.

SHEFFIELD'S FURNACES.

The Property Bought by Pennsylvania People.

Baltimore, Md., April 18.—In its weekly review of the industrial and railroad interests of the nation, The Manufacturers' Record reports a number of important enterprises in some considerate investments in southern properties by outside people. Contracts have been let by the Old Dominion Construction Company, of New York, for the building of forty miles of the Chesapeake and Western railroads from Rockingham, Va., west toward the coast of the lower Virginian. The entire property of the Alabama Iron and Railway Company, of Sheffield, Ala., including the three furnaces with a daily capacity of 500 tons of pig iron, 70,000 acres of mineral lands, and in addition to this some large tracts of coal land and a coking plant, have been purchased by Pennsylvania people. The new owners, who have been identified shortly after their construction in 1889, will, it is said, be immediately put into operation and the entire property worked on a large scale. The new company will be known as the Sheffield Coal, Iron and Steel Company. The original cost of this property was over \$1,500,000. A 20,000-ton tract of tare land has been purchased in excess by Dakota people, and it is expected that several thousand Dakota farmers will be located on it within the next year or two.

Among other matters reported were a \$100,000 cotton compress company, \$50,000 cotton seed mill, \$10,000 ice company, \$20,000 electric light company and three large compresses in Tennessee. The works, \$20,000 electric light plant, and waterworks, \$10,000 waterworks and rice mill in Florida; \$20,000 bridge, \$20,000 electric plant and \$50,000 cotton mill company in Alabama; two or three cotton mill companies under organization in North and in South Carolina; \$15,000 furniture factory, \$16,000 office building and a number of other miscellaneous large buildings in other sections of the south.

An Attempt at Suicide.

New York, April 18.—An attempt at suicide in the Alliance cotton mill, attempted by one of the workers at his home, at Big Falls, by shooting himself in the breast three times. He had locked himself in his room. His family heard the shots, burst open the door and found him seated on his bed, cutting his throat with a pocket knife. His death is expected. He had loaned money to several persons and failure to collect this affected his mind suddenly.

HARTRIDGE RETAINS THE SEAT.

End of the Contest in Duval County, Florida.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 18.—In the Fletcher-Hartridge contest today the senate confirmed the right of John E. Hartridge, the sitting member, to the seat by a vote of 26 to 3. The contest came up from Duval county. In the election last October the democratic party in Duval was split into two factions—the regulars and reformers. Hartridge was the regulars' candidate. The regulars had control of all the inspectors of elections from their election. Therefore, Fletcher claimed that fraud was intended and placed armed men in the polling booth to watch the polls. The regulars' inspectors closed the polls in four of the eight precincts controlled by Jacksonsville and no election was held. A riot was nearly provoked and the governor ordered the militia under arms. Hartridge received a majority of the votes cast in the wards where an election was held and was given a certificate as senator. Fletcher contested, claiming that the closing of the polls in the four wards was illegal. The regulars' inspectors refused to sustain this contention and declared the election legal in spite of the fact that fully 2,500 voters were disfranchised by the closing of the polls in March 25th. It cannot be discovered that either of them is now in London.

MR. HIDDEN HAS RETURNED.

He Went to England To Make Import-Contract.

Newark, N. J., April 18.—William E. Hidden, of this city, who returned from London on the Lucania last Saturday, went abroad on March 6 to complete contracts for North Carolina. These interests were captioned while Mr. Hidden was in London for \$300,000 and a company formed, called the Piedmont Mineral Company, limited, of London. Mr. Hidden was made director of the company and was appointed the American manager to have full charge of the company's property and interests in this country.

Mr. Hidden said to a reporter today that the new company owns 400 acres of valuable mineral lands in the mountains of North Carolina, and also owns all the mineral rights in another tract of 1,000 acres. The principal mineral to be mined is gold, rich deposits of which exist on one tract which is situated east of Asheville. Another valuable mineral is monazite, which contains thorium, a material used in producing the incandescent light now being introduced in Newark. This mineral exists in large quantities on the company's property. Mr. Hidden goes to North Carolina next Sunday.

Heavy Philadelphian Assignment.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 18.—Seville Schofield & Sons, woolen manufacturers, of Manayunk, today assigned to Joseph de F. Jenkins, of the same concern, the Economy mills and twenty-three other mills of real estate in Manayunk, Roxborough and other suburbs of Philadelphia. The assignment is made by Seville Schofield and wife, Seville Schofield, Jr., and J. Dobson Schofield, individually, and trading as Seville Schofield & Sons. The assets and liabilities and cause of the family are not yet known. The adoption of the mill to the number of 200, out of a total of 2,000 hands, went on a strike Tuesday, after demanding an increase in wages of 15 per cent, which request was denied.

Made an Assignment.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 18.—The North Dakota Milling Association made an assignment yesterday. The direct cause was an attachment levied by the Northern Roller Mills Co. for \$100,000 to secure payment of a note. Approximately the assets of the association will amount to \$700,000 and the liabilities to \$600,000. The association owns eleven mills, including three in Minnesota, and leases two others. It is said that the main body of the company is still intact and is closed. It is alleged the trouble is among the management and that the closing will be only temporary.

Woonsocket, R. I., April 18.—The cotton mule spinners' union at Blackstone, Mass., this evening voted to remain out of the Blackstone Cotton Company's mill tomorrow, calling upon the superintendent to throw up the contract. The union, which was in accordance with the action taken at a meeting of the New England mule spinners' union, in Boston, seems to have attained its object. The members of the union say, "We have a right to remain out of the mills on Patriots' Day."

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DEMOCRATS HOLD ON

Penitentiary Directors Refuse to Give Up Their Offices.

FUSIONISTS GET INTO THE PRISON

State Treasurer Worth Says He Will Not Pay Warrants.

HE CAN BE MADE TO PAY BILLS

The Republican Speaker of the House Admits That the Democrats Are in the Right.

Raleigh, N. C., April 18.—(Special)—Early this morning the democratic board of penitentiary directors resumed their session. At noon a committee of three of the fusionist board headed by Henry Dockery and accompanied by one of their attorneys, went out to the penitentiary and were admitted. They made a demand that the democrats give them possession at once, and when this was refused they served notice of contest and then departed. All the fusionists' board who were here, and there were eight out of the nine of them, returned home this afternoon. Their case in court is through W. H. Kitchen, whom they have elected supervisor and general agent, against Augustus Leazer, who is the democratic superintendent.

Leazer is a populist and very distasteful to many republicans upon whom he was forced by the populists in the legislature. He pledged himself to exactly divide all the subordinate offices between the republicans and populists. He thinks he will get the office, but some of his board have no such hopes, and one declined to attend its session, saying he was sure its election was illegal for the lack of a legislative quorum. The case may come up in court next week if Leazer's lawyers are ready. Otherwise it may be delayed six months.

State Treasurer Worth, who is a populist, announced that he will pay no more warrants drawn by Leazer which are dated after yesterday. He contends that the old management ceased yesterday and that Leazer has no authority, and says he intends to recognize no one until the court decides who the debtors will die in the trustee's care.

The police have searched not only the church murals upon whom he was forced to attend his trial before going to Dr. Vogel's house. They say it would not have taken him more than five or six minutes to get to his house, and they think this offers the most plausible explanation of the mysterious disappearance of the bloody garments.

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WANTS TO GET BACK

George Gould Is Tired of Life in the Country.

TRYING TO GET HIS TAXES CUT DOWN

Mrs. Cruger Is the Probable Successor to Mrs. Paran Stevens as Social Leader Among the 400.

New York, April 18.—(Special)—Mr. George Gould has finally tired of his Lakewood residence, and will return to New York it he can secure a reduction of the assessment of \$10,000,000 on the Gould estate. Mr. Gould yesterday said the story that ex-Judge Dillon had called upon Mayor Strong or the tax commissioners to secure a compromise was a mistake. But the officials said later that ex-Judge Dillon did hold a conference with Mr. Strong on the subject, and asked that the assessment be reduced to \$8,000,000. Mayor Strong admitted the truth of the story. Since the assessment was made, the Gould estate has depreciated considerably in value, and the tax commissioners believe that a compromise will be effected.

"We are willing to do what Mr. Gould on an equal basis," said the commissioners Whalen yesterday, "and no doubt we will come together some time or other. His figure, \$8,000,000, is too low, we think, and perhaps our figure, \$10,000,000, is a trifle too high."

Mr. Gould wants to return for social reasons, and to secure proper educational facilities for his children.

The Coming Leader.

The great question nowadays with members of the 400 is, Who is to decide who's who's who?

Just now it is said Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger is the coming woman. She is to succeed Mrs. Paran Stevens as the leader of New York society. She is to decide whose blood is blue enough to enter the charmed circle and who is to get invitations to charity balls and other aristocratic functions.

Mrs. Cruger could not be seen yesterday, but an intimate friend denied that she had any special aspirations toward social leadership.

Ex-Senator Lisenbar Stewart, who is a well-known member of the rather limited set of the 400, said that matters of leadership adjusted themselves, and could not be fixed by any preconcerted arrangement.

A Masher Mashed.

The scenes was on the Broadway cable car. One of those diminutive, narrow-shouldered and londly attired individuals who seem to consider it their undeniably right to flirt with every lady they happen to cast eyes upon entered, and, seating himself opposite a lady whom he marked out as his victim, commenced to stare at her with all his might.

Finding her obdurate under his amorous glances, he cleared his voice and assumed a sly, smirking, sickly smile, that only served to show the weakness of character depicted in every lineament of his countenance. The lady returned his insolent advances with a contemptuous look whenever their eyes chanced to meet.

All this time he had apparently ignored, or was altogether unconscious, of the fact that the lady in question was a matron, who said scathingly of him, "He was a disinterested part in the whole proceeding. Not until the impropriety of the masher became so daring that he actually doffed his hat when the lady looked his way did her hitherto quiet escort raise himself up and, lifting his hat in return to the fellow's salute, extended his hand to him.

As soon as the masher pinched the duds received such a squeeze that it seemed to him as if his hand were ground to a pulp, and looking up with a cry of pain on his lips, he beheld a broad-shouldered gentleman with blond curly hair, who said, with a bland smile: "Excuse me, friend, my name is Sandor; you do wish an application to your wife?"

The masher, thoroughly abashed "chappie," without uttering a word in reply, hurried from the car, with shame and confusion depicted on his face, amid the laughter of those who witnessed the scene.

A New Prophet.

Joseph Gross, a Brooklyn man, came into my office on Sunday evening with the information that a big earthquake would occur in the United States or Europe before the night was over.

It was a mere crack and no attention was paid to his prediction. But Monday's European dispatches show that Gross knew what he was talking about. Thirty-one shocks of an earthquake were felt in the vicinity of Trieste, southern Austria, between midnight Sunday and 7:30 Monday morning.

Mr. Gross says he also predicted the great Chilean earthquake the night before it occurred.

Mr. Gross also modestly claims the slight distinction of being the greatest all around prophet on earth.

I found Gross, who is a painter, at work in a flat on Third street, near Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were little odds of yellow ochre on his face and he did not look like the standard seer. He said, however, that he was a seer, and he should know.

"You are the man who predicts earthquakes, are you not?"

He replied that he was and that he had been predicting earthquakes for fifteen years. "I also predict the weather, I have foretold floods and they have always transpired. When tornados are coming, I was the only man that predicted the big blizzard of 1888."

"I give out tickets, you know, to persons who want them; that is, I write slips, telling when there is to be an earthquake or a big storm."

"Do your predictions ever fail?"

"Never. I have just predicted a famine for the world, and it is to be general. That state, and it may be general. But, that there will be a famine, you may rest assured."

When asked how he predicted, Mr. Gross said that there are planets that wander away and are not heard of for years, and when they come wandering back, they cause trouble. When he fixes his weather eye on one of these prodigal stars zigzagging back to its old place, he immediately issues earthquake cards.

"If I had money," concluded Mr. Gross, "I would beat Dunn hollow!"

He says the world is coming to an end soon, but he is unable at present to tell the precise time.

A \$2,000 Nugget.

For a small negro boy to pick up a chunk of gold weighing eight pounds, or about that, worth just about \$2,000, is rather unusual and surprising. Fredrick Jupiter Debary, of North Carolina, did a week or so ago, and the nugget is now in Wall street. Moreover, the boy's regular occupation is picking up nuggets. A little syndicate of Wall street speculators got hold of a piece of property in North Carolina last winter, where nuggets of pure gold are to be found, and they have daily wages, picking up the valuable metal.

This is the largest one yet found, but Debary and the other colored youth in Stanly county are vastly excited over the prospect of finding more and bigger ones. There are plenty of smaller ones found from time to time, but they only serve to keep up the interest.

It weighs 18 ounces and is more than 90 per cent pure gold, so that, gold being worth \$20 an ounce, the value, roughly speaking, is almost \$3,600.

The shape is too irregular to describe, but the measurements are easily made. The nugget is a little over six and one-half inches in length and five and one-half inches in width at the widest point. The broader

end is also the thicker, and measures three and three-quarter inches from top to bottom, while the smaller end is only about an inch thick.

Odds and Ends.

Ex-Governor R. P. Flower, speaking yesterday of the situation, said:

"The rise in the price of commodities furnishes the producers with more money to spend, and this starts up numerous branches of business which have lain dormant under the curtailed purchasing power of the country."

"The rise in oil has started up Pennsylvania and Ohio, and large orders for machinery for oil wells have been sent in, and the manufacturers of these goods have in turn bought iron and other commodities, each swelling the volume of business a little."

"The gradual rising of the tide of business will, in my opinion, continue precipitately, but very likely slowly, and it is the healthiest possible rise because it is based on strictly bed rock business conditions."

The New York World gives this advice to young men, after noting the style of dress in the masculine throng of Easter:

"Copy your elders. Avoid new fashions. Dress like your father, or, if you haven't any father, like your grandfather."

This counsel is based on the fact that the men of thirty, forty and fifty years of age were the best dressed men on Easter parade. They avoided the habit of the young chaps of going to extremes. Their trousers fitted them, if their shanks were slender, and were well rounded on their shoulders even if their shoulders were more robust. In short, they were dandish, but simply elegant in their garb.

Kyrle Bellwile, the well-known actor, has introduced the latest Parisian style for men's watch chains here to be worn with dress suits. It is a heavy gros grain ribbon half an inch wide, wound around the neck. The ribbon rests on the shirt front. It is passed through the middle of the waistcoat, and then into the watch pocket. Since this newest "fad" has been seen the past week, while Mr. Bellwile was playing in "Franchell," all of our swells have taken it up, and at the suppers and dinners at the Waldorf one has had a good chance to see how our jeunesse dorée and those older growths have been taken to the new fashion and followed it.

Over 20,000 stray dogs and cats were put to death in New York city the past eight months. Fancy the number of household pets who have sacrificed to this law of nature and fell into vagrancy, and weep not for them, for they have been loved and lost! Those that are left are very aptly named.

Miss Katherine Holley, of Selma, gave an account of the origin and doings of the Selma club. It was organized in December, 1890, with twelve members. Its object is to cultivate a taste for reading. The course of study is mapped out for the year. No outline was laid down this year. Once a month a lecture is given on some topic of discussion. There are no rules as to the qualifications of members, giving the initiation fee, etc., usually sufficing for membership.

Mrs. William Jemison, of Tuscaloosa, outlined the history and workings of the "Kettle-Drum" of her city. The first subject of discussion in this club was man, the second, woman, then love and then what constitutes a good culture. It was discussed whether it was better to be a man or a woman. The club leaves all such questions with the individual members. Several artists are in the body. These ladies put up a very creditable exhibition of their works and art. In the name of the selection committee, it was stated that the slightest objection to a proposed new member made by any lady stopped proceedings in that line.

There were half a dozen other applicants. The governor also appointed Morris Franklin to be justice of the peace in this city, to succeed Judge Jackson, deceased. Mr. Franklin is said to be the first Hebrew who has ever held a judicial office.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

From the Third District Comes a Call for a State Convention.

AN EXPRESSION ON SILVER WANTED

Democrats in Position Say the Party Should Act.

NO DOUBT FELT AS TO THE RESULT

Mr. S. W. Coney, Judge U. N. Whipple and Colonel W. S. Thompson Advocate Free Coinage.

Cordelle, Ga., April 18.—(Special)—In its issue tomorrow The Sentinel will present the third congressional district plea for a convention of the advocates of the free coinage of silver in Georgia. The article is as follows:

"Are the democrats of Georgia in favor of the free coinage of silver? Are they ready to demonstrate the fact by taking such action in regard to silver as shall be unmistakable? These are questions which The Sentinel has propounded to the people of Cordelle and the third district during the past week."

One sentiment favoring a convention of the advocates of free coinage is practically unanimous. For two years and more the campaign of education has been in progress. Those who favored the free coinage of silver and understood the theory from the beginning have not failed to instruct the masses. On the other hand, those who have not failed to try to impress the people that free coinage is wrong, although they have not advanced a single argument to prove it.

"During all this time the people have been doing some thinking for themselves. They have come to the conclusion that the time and opportunity can come without giving gold and silver an equal chance at the mint. The goldbugs were at first inclined to ignore the question. They told the people that relief would come from temporary expedients, such as issuing bonds, and that the country would get settled down to business under the single gold standard. Some time ago, however, the goldbugs have found that they must face the question fairly. President Cleveland, before whom all the goldbugs bow, has said that the line is clearly drawn and must be met. Silver men should, therefore, go on record and settle the question. Why wait for further discussion and further suspense? A convention should be called at once, so that a time may be convenient for the people to leave their farms, workshops, offices and stores, and lend their presence to the meeting. It should be composed of representative men from all portions of the state. It should outline a plan of campaign that will look to the redemption of the democratic party from the control of the goldbugs. It should be a platform upon which the people construed as favoring bimetallism, but which the president and those whom he influences by patronage, are claiming to mean gold monometallism."

"Mr. S. W. Coney, member of the state democratic executive committee from the state at large, was seen by The Sentinel yesterday, who asked him to call to the advisability of calling a convention."

"Call it by all means," he said. "I am heartily in favor of it. It is a notorious fact that the rank and file of the democratic party in Georgia are in favor of the free coinage of silver, and the fact will be clearly shown when the people are given an opportunity to decide the question. The people should take action at once looking to the liberation of silver from the bar of demonetization."

"I am in favor of the free coinage of silver," said Colonel W. T. Thomson, one of the members of the state democratic executive committee from the third district, "and would be glad to see any action taken that would tend to bring free coinage about. But I do not think that the people would leave their business now to attend a convention. We ought to have one year occasionally without politics."

Judge U. V. Whipple, judge of the county court, was seen by a sentinel representative. He was enthusiastically in favor of the meeting. "Georgia is for free silver," he said, "and the people ought to express themselves."

"Mr. Charles R. Warren, member of the executive committee from the third district, was not heard from in time for this issue. A number of citizens have been interviewed and all gave the opinion that a convention should be called."

GEORGIA'S COLONIAL DAMES.

They Will Assist in Erecting a Monument to General Oglethorpe.

Savannah, Ga., April 18.—(Special)—The second annual meeting of the Georgia Society of the Colonial Daughters of America was held at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Gordon, the president of the society, today. The most important feature of the meeting was the appearance of a committee from the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, consisting of Colonel John Scovell and Major Robert Falligant to urge the co-operation on the part of the colonial dames in the effort to build a monument to General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia. The society agreed to the proposition by a unanimous vote and will do all in its power to further the work. It is expected that Judge Speer would deliver addresses in various parts of the state in behalf of the cause. Mrs. W. W. Gordon was re-elected president. Mrs. Henry R. Jackson first vice president, and Mrs. T. S. Morgan, of Augusta, second vice president.

LEFT HIS MONEY BEHIND.

Unusual Proceeding by a Passenger on a Southern Train.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 18.—(Special)—Just as the Southern railway train was nearing Varnell's station about ten miles from this city, tonight, a man was seen to step from the rapidly moving train. At the seat he occupied a few minutes before, a sum of \$100 was found. The money was brought here by the trainmen. A theory is advanced that the man was a crook and thinking he saw some officers jumped from the train, leaving the money behind.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN CONCUR.

That Body Approves the Action of the Council in Ordering the Election.

The board of aldermen concurred yesterday afternoon in the council's decision.

The full board was present except Hon. Joseph Hirsch, who is out of the city. Several small matters were disposed of, and then the ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$150,000 of improvement bonds was taken up.

"I move," said Mr. Harralson, "that the entire matter be recommitted to the finance committee."

The motion did not receive a second, and then a motion was made that the board concur in the action of the council authorizing the issuance of \$150,000 of bonds. The motion prevailed, the only dissenting vote being by Mr. Harralson.

Professor Davis's concert in the Girls' High school building last night was a great success. The music was furnished by a number of high school girls and several of the most prominent musicians of the city.

ONE HAD TO DIE.

J. J. Amazon Fired First and Killed the Negro Burglar.

Macon, Ga., April 18.—(Special)—County Commissioner J. J. Amazon shot and killed a negro man this afternoon at 3 o'clock who had been systematically burglarizing dwellings and smokehouses. The killing occurred five miles from Macon and two miles from the city limits. Dr. C. M. Amason had committed several depredations and Amazon and others went in search of him.

Amazon had a shot gun. Suddenly he came upon the negro standing near a tree. The negro had a shotgun and a side of meat he had stolen. Amazon ordered him to throw his hands up and stand still. Instead of doing so, the negro raised his gun to shoot, but Amazon was quicker on the trigger and fired his gun first. The entire load struck the negro just above the eyes, nearly blowing the top of his head off. He dropped to the ground dead.

Amazon sent his son to town to notify the sheriff. Amazon is a quiet citizen and one of the best-known and most highly esteemed men in Bibb. He is a prosperous planter, has been county commissioner and road commissioner many years. Had he not fired as quickly as he did he would have been killed by the negro.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the killing was in self-defense. The negro was a fugitive from justice, he said. When Jackson fell dead he retained his finger on the trigger of his breech-loading gun. He had stolen the gun, a pistol and a pair of shoes from Farmer Redding and the side of meat from Alf Braswell. Jackson had on the stolen shoes and after the coroner's inquest they were given to him. The negro was a man from whom they were stolen. Jackson's gun barrels were spattered with his brains and blood. Amazon and A. N. Braswell were riding in a wagon when they overtook Jackson in the road with the result as above stated.

LASSITER HELD FOR COURT.

The Cobb County Young Man Has To Answer a Grave Charge.

Marietta, Ga., April 18.—(Special)—A very sensational trial which attracted considerable interest was concluded here yesterday in the committing court. Much interest was taken in it on account of the anti-slavery existence of the accused, Messrs. A. S. Clay and Newton Morris, by reason of recent differences between them, and on account of the respectability of the parties and the serious nature of the offense charged. The case was that of the state against H. F. Lassiter, charged with assaulting Miss Mattie Hamilton with felonious intent. Both belong to respectable white families living in Cobb county, north of Marietta. Lassiter was taken about nineteen and Miss Hamilton about fifteen.

The state claimed that Lassiter finding the girl some distance from home suddenly and unexpectedly seized her. She screamed at the top of her voice. Her mother heard her and sent her son to the rescue. The boy caught Lassiter and kept him in custody until a bailiff arrived. The defense was to the effect that the young lady did not object to the advances of Lassiter.

A large crowd was attracted to the courthouse to witness the proceedings, and the trials between the lawyers were very lively. Both sides fought vigorously. The trial resulted in Lassiter being held for the action of the grand jury.

ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Caused Gardner, a Springfield Lawyer, To Be Shot At.

Springfield, O., April 18.—R. F. Ludlow, superintendent of the Springfield Malleable Iron Company and son of A. R. Ludlow, the police and fire commissioner, who ran for governor on the prohibition ticket some years ago, was shot at three times last night by D. Z. Gardner, a prominent attorney and chorister of the Fifth Lutheran church.

Mr. Ludlow was seen immediately after the shooting at police headquarters, and said that he met Gardner with his (Ludlow's) wife on the street. "Mrs. Ludlow discovered him first and cried: 'Run, run, there's my husband,'" Ludlow says. "I then attempted to grab him and Gardner fired the powder gun. Ludlow grabbed with him again, fired the ball striking Ludlow's left thumb, severing his wrist. The ball passed through his coat and vest. A third shot was fired, the ball passing through Ludlow's right sleeve. Gardner then went west on Kises street and up to this hour has not been seen. Ludlow has sworn out a warrant against Gardner, and is in touch with Mrs. Ludlow on legal business. Ludlow says Gardner has been the trouble between himself and his wife all along.

TRAILING AT COAL CREEK.

Growing Out of the Bringing of New Men To Operate Machinery.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 18.—Serious trouble arose this morning at Coal Creek. The proprietors of the Royal Spring recently put in a new pumping plant, and the cost of the mines, at a cost of \$50,000. Ten skilled workmen were brought from Ohio and Pennsylvania to operate the machinery. The old employees at the mine objected to the employment of these men and had feeling arise. This morning three of the old employees, who had been employed three of the new men were dismissed by the company's store by chance. Some hot words were spoken when Hendricks drew a revolver and shot one of the other party, named Morgan. Morgan returned the fire, shooting Hendricks and fatally wounding him. He lived but a short time. Morgan and the other two left the mine after the shooting. The two were sold last week at Albany at 6 cents per pound to Mr. W. H. Snowden, of Macon. Colonel Jordan always holds his cotton crop until the spring for felling its harvest, and then sells it in a bunch.

Dr. Howard Williams of Macon, the racing president of the Georgia of Cotton, died with typhoid pneumonia. The funeral service will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the bereaved parents deeply sympathize with them in their sorrow.

Mr. J. E. Jordan, of Macon, has for years been one of the largest cotton growers in the state, but in 1894 his farming operations, as compared with former years, small and his only sales to sell the surplus. The lot was sold last week at Albany at 6 cents per pound to Mr. W. H. Snowden, of Macon. Colonel Jordan always holds his cotton crop until the spring for felling its harvest, and then sells it in a bunch.

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The Daily, per year.....\$2.00
The Sunday (20 to 25 pages).....2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year.....8.00
The Weekly, per year.....1.00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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SEATTLE, WASH.—Puget Sound News Company.

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Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

TEN PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., April 19, 1895.

This Is Business.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "If the United States has the money and needs iron and buys it in Europe, it has the iron, but has parted with the money. If the money is spent for iron produced and made in this country, then we have both the iron and the money."

This is a striking way of presenting the question, but we should not stop here. When we purchase a home-made product we not only keep our money at home, but home labor gets a share of it. Now, let us see what effect it would have to reach out for the foreign as well as the home markets. If we do not seek foreign custom we run the risk of having a big surplus of certain staple products and manufactured goods that will glut our home markets. But if we supply the demand of foreign countries, it will stimulate production here, give our wage earners employment and draw money from the outside. This would enable us to get rid of surplus products not needed by our own people, and in their place we would have so much extra cash.

If we do not attempt to supply anything but the home market we must expect production to outrun consumption, and our staples will be low-priced and our wage earners will be poorly paid. The wise policy would be to buy what we need in the home market, when possible, and offer other nations inducements to trade here. As matters now stand, England buys our raw materials and sells them in their manufactured shape to the nations of the far east and to the Spanish-Americans. We should secure this trade, and thus cause the number of our forges and mills to be doubled and the wages of our toilers to be increased, instead of letting the profits of the manufacturer and sale of our staples go into British pockets.

The deception would have been continuous and perhaps complete if Mr. Cleveland himself had not lifted the curtain in his letter to the Chicago goldbugs. No doubt the spectacle thus exposed to view is a surprise to many earnest democrats who have regarded Mr. Cleveland as the incarnation of all that is wise and patriotic. Viewing him through his Chicago letter they behold, not a democrat, but an eager attorney who tries his best to find an argument to prove to the people that the present deplorable condition of affairs, being a good thing for the plutocrats and money sharks, ought to be a good thing for the whole country. As Mr. Chapin, a prominent young business man of Chattanooga, puts it, Mr. Cleveland is convinced that what is good for the parasite is good for the body on which he feeds. That the curtain which fell between the reader and the sense of these turgid utterances concealed a prophet as well as a great patriot.

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The democrats who have heretofore regarded Mr. Cleveland as the embodiment of party wisdom may now perceive the natural and inevitable culmination of the policy which he inaugurated and carried out during the extra session of congress. He allowed his immediate followers to grossly deceive the people by declaring in congress and in the newspapers that the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law was "the first step in the direction of bimetallism." No watchful democrat was taken by this claim, but a great many earnest and honest voters were deceived by it. In this way and on this plea unconditional repeal was forced through congress, and the only barrier between the prosperity of the people and the single gold standard was taken down.

Mr. Cleveland has now given his intimation of the lie. Unconditional repeal was "the first step in the direction of bimetallism," but the first step in making the single gold standard a permanent fixture in our financial system. What he now urges is that the money lending plutocrats of the east shall organize their forces for the purpose of maintaining the conditions which the single gold standard has brought about and which the people are now suffering from. This is the culmination of Mr. Cleveland's policy. He began by refusing to carry out the financial pledge of the Chicago platform, and he now denounces the principle of that pledge with as much emphasis as the foggy nature of the jargon he employs will admit of. He has declared that he will not appoint delegates to an international monetary conference, and his letter is an out-and-out declaration in favor of the single gold standard.

In the editorial comments which we made on the statements made in the body of the article, which were to the effect that those having the programme of the convention in charge proposed to arrange for an active campaign in favor of "sound money," which is the name that Mr. Cleveland and the goldbugs give to the single gold standard.

More Mr. Cleveland appears before the public as a prophet. In 1885 he declared that if the Bland-Allison act were not promptly repealed the country would soon be upon a silver basis. In 1883 he declared that the unconditional

course, that the meeting of the Bankers' Association in Atlanta is one thing and any campaign the national banks may make in behalf of the single gold standard is another and quite a different thing. Atlanta as a host has no more to do with the political or financial opinions of her guests than she has to do with their religious views.

We shall do all in our power to aid Captain Lowry in making the meeting of the bankers in Atlanta a memorable event in the experience of the members of the association, and in this will be aided by the united efforts of our citizens.

Our advice to the goldbugs is that they begin their campaign at once.

Have You Lived Here Before?

A convention of people who believe that they have lived many times on earth in many different bodies will soon be held in Boston.

These people are called theosophists, and their organization has grown up in the past nineteen years, with 101 branches in America alone.

Here are some of the main beliefs of the theosophists:

1. Man lives many lives on earth.
2. If he is happy or unhappy in this life it is because he is having measured to him what he meted to others in a former life.

3. A secret brotherhood or perfected men exist, with knowledge and power over all branches all over the world. All of its members are men of the Christ and Buddha type. They have the power of assuming any form and of transporting themselves to the most distant places on earth at will, and can do this instantaneously, with men as seldom recognized.

4. The judge calls attention to the fact that there has been such an increase in the civil and criminal business of the county as to make it impossible for the present number of courts to dispose of it. He gives the facts upon which his opinion is based, and they seem to call for the remedy suggested by him, viz., the formation of another judicial circuit of the superior court for Fulton, a circuit divided by the Western and Atlantic and Georgia railroads. He makes the point that as the two courts could have the same clerk, sheriff and other machinery, the only additional expense would be the salary of an extra judge and a solicitor.

The society holds no particular doctrine. Its members may be Buddhists, Christians, Jews, Mohammedans or anything else, if they subscribe to the doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man. They believe that all religions are only one truth clothed in various garments.

Mr. W. Q. Judge is the head of the American theosophists. He is the successor of Madame Blavatsky, and is forty-four years old, and a man of tremendous will power. He is the author of several books, and is well known as an impressive lecturer. About fifteen years ago he was the only theosophist in New York. He believed in the power of thought, and in the solitude of his own office he thought about theosophy and willed that sympathetic minds should be attracted to him. He was not disappointed. In a short time strangers dropped in without knowing why, and the conversation would turn to the subject uppermost in the mind of Mr. Judge. The law office was converted into a meeting place for theosophists. The society grew and now owns a \$50,000 hall north of Madison square.

In New York The Path is the organ of the theosophists and Mr. Judge is its editor. Among the members of the society are many leading physicians, lawyers, business men and literary men. Their approaching annual convention will give the Bostonians something to talk about.

Mr. Cleveland as a Goldbug.

The comments made on Mr. Cleveland's letter by the newspapers that really represent the public sentiment of the country and the views of the democratic party, show that the veil has been lifted. Such has been the power of platitudinous jargon to deceive that a great many honest and earnest people have been led to believe that the curtain which fell between the reader and the sense of these turgid utterances concealed a prophet as well as a great patriot.

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More Mr. Cleveland appears before the public as a prophet. In 1885 he declared that if the Bland-Allison act were not promptly repealed the country would soon be upon a silver basis. In 1883 he declared that the unconditional

repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act would restore the people's prosperity. In the face of what has occurred his prophecies in regard to the results of free coinage must remain at a discount. The people are justified in regarding his declarations as ridiculous.

As the advocate of the single gold standard Mr. Cleveland is a man with a party. He will have no following among democrats except a rabble of officeholders and no organs except those newspapers that are controlled by banks or by those who are holding federal offices.

Our advice to the goldbugs is that they begin their campaign at once.

Two Judicial Circuits for Fulton.

In another column will be found a communication from Judge Richard H. Clark which deserves the serious consideration of our lawyers and citizens generally.

The judge calls attention to the fact that there has been such an increase in the civil and criminal business of the county as to make it impossible for the present number of courts to dispose of it.

He gives the facts upon which his opinion is based, and they seem to call for the remedy suggested by him, viz., the formation of another judicial circuit of the superior court for Fulton, a circuit divided by the Western and Atlantic and Georgia railroads. He makes the point that as the two courts could have the same clerk, sheriff and other machinery, the only additional expense would be the salary of an extra judge and a solicitor.

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IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

MINOR HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY IN COURT, CRIMINAL, SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES IN ATLANTA.

In Atlanta today—
WEATHER: Fair, rising temperature. Celebration of the anniversary of the Alphornian Society, Boys' High school building at 12 o'clock m.

Exposition board, exposition headquarters, 4:30 o'clock p. m.

Meeting of Chess Club, Hotel Wrennster, 5 o'clock p. m.

Three courts, superior and both branches of city court, in session at the county courthouse, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

AMUSEMENTS: Souza's band, the Grand, 8 o'clock p. m.

S. A. C. Everett on "Hypnotism," Young Men's Christian Association hall.

The new Methodist church at Manchester will be dedicated by Rev. W. A. Candino Sunday, April 29, at 5 p. m.

Arrangements have been made with Captain Gee, of the West Point road, for those who may wish to attend from Atlanta to leave the union depot at 1:30 o'clock p. m. and return at 5 p. m. Round trip \$5 cents. Dr. John W. Held will preach in the morning of the same Sunday at 11 a. m. The people can bring lunch and picnic on the car or stay between services at beautiful Glen Park.

The Atlanta camp of Confederate Veterans will have a meeting a week from tomorrow for the purpose of determining the details of arrangement for their trip out to Texas. They will attend the encampment at Houston in a large body and will make a strong pull for the next encampment to be held here. It is probable that the delegation from Atlanta will go out to Houston in a chartered Pullman car.

—Mr. David A. Bell, editor of The International Ticket Agent, left yesterday for Jacksonville, Fla.

—Mr. J. W. Draper and wife and Mrs. W. P. Price and Mrs. Whitefield, of Pittsburgh, from a pleasant party of northerners now sojourning at Lithia Springs. Dr. Draper is engaged in planting several factories and other industries in the south and will make Lithia Springs his home while he is in the south.

—The case of Williams against Kicklighter is still on trial in Judge Wessenden's branch of the city court. It is a suit sprung out of a machinery transaction.

—In Judge Van Epps' court there is a suit against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company in progress. The plaintiff wants damages for injuries received.

—The sheriff's office has been especially busy the past several days serving the various suits which accumulated in the clerk's office on the return of the court. A great number of these were damage suits.

—The preliminary hearing of P. M. Thomas, charged with forgery, will be taken up this afternoon in Justice Bloodworth's court. The case has gone over upon several occasions, but will hardly be postponed again. Thomas is the meanest of the men who ever sat on a jury, and two indicators on the same charge in different cases.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Fulton County Teachers' Association will be held tomorrow in the office of the county commissioners. The meeting occurs at 10 o'clock in the morning.

—The railroad committee of the Veterans' Association, Ordinary Calhoun chairman, will meet tomorrow afternoon in the office of the attorney for the purpose of taking steps looking to the securing of a reduction of rates to Houston.

—Will Myers is watching eagerly for the decision of the supreme court. He says that he has no doubt that he will be granted a new trial, but his nerves are suffering under the suspense and his health is failing with it. In the meantime he has cultivated a literary taste. "I am reading all of the standard works," he said yesterday. "I have read during the last month nearly all of the plays of Shakespeare and I'm going to read Milton next. I believe that I like 'King Lear' better than any other play of Shakespeare."

—Walter Jones, a locksmith, was arraigned before Judge Pouto yesterday morning on the charge of larceny. He was arrested by Detectives Cason and Looney for stealing an umbrella from a friend. The man denied that it was his intention to steal it, but the evidence showed otherwise and he was committed on a bond of \$100.

—Nelson Smith and Sam Williams met each other on Marietta street yesterday morning and drew their razors. They had prepared for a bloody battle, but Officer Tyson appeared about that time and carried them both to police station.

—Mr. John E. Dawson died at the residence of his brother, Mr. Homer Dawson, No. 197 Haynes street, yesterday morning. The funeral will occur from the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock and the interment will be in Oakland cemetery. Mr. Dawson had many friends in Atlanta and his death is sincerely deplored.

—Mrs. John Milledge was resting quietly at her late mother's house. In the meantime she has made arrangements to travel all over the state concerning the condition of the frail sufferer whose life is slowly ebbing. No woman in Georgia has more admirers than Mrs. Milledge and her passing away will create a vacant place that can never be filled.

—One of the most successful revivals that has ever been conducted in this city is now in progress at the First Baptist church in this city. The pastor of the church is a native of the State of Alabama. The meetings have been largely attended and quite a number of conversions have occurred. The services will likely continue for several days. Dr. Hale is an impressive speaker and a man of profound spirituality.

—Dr. Marx, the new rabbi, elected to succeed Rabbi Reich, will not enter upon the discharge of his duties in this city until next August. His young man only twenty-three years of age, and it is thought that he will likely end one of the families of this city. No arrangements have yet been made for supplying the pulpit until Dr. Marx formally takes charge this summer.

—There will be a meeting of the Chess Club this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Weinstadt's hotel. The meeting has been called by Charles T. Hopkins, president, and E. P. Lovell, secretary.

—Dr. George Brown was severely hurt yesterday in a collision with an electric car while going to his home in West End. He is now confined to the house and it will be several days before he will be able to return to his professional engagements.

—Miss Alice Mildred Fause, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fause, who was so severely hurt a few days ago by a fall, was subjected to another surgical operation yesterday. The first treatment of the fracture was not found to be sufficient, so the physicians repeated the fracture and then placed the bones in place as they should have been. The operation was quite painful, but the child stood it with good nerve.

—Mr. V. B. Wedderburn, editor of The Car, a paper published in Philadelphia and devoted to the interests of street railways, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to New Orleans on a tour of the Texas towns. Mr. V. B. Wedderburn is a West Pointer himself.

—The many friends of Mr. Charles E. Fauss will be sorry to hear that he has been confined to his room for the past two weeks at his home, No. 147 Loyd street, and is suffering with inflammatory rheumatism.

THE PASSING THROUGHS.

DR. NELMS REPLIES

He Explains Fully His Reasons for Carrying a Gun.

HIS LIFE HAS BEEN THREATENED

And Many Attempts Made To Him Injury.

HE SPEAKS KINDLY OF MR. VENABLE

And Says That He Has Nothing but the Best of Feeling for That Gentleman—His Statement.

That pistol of Dr. John W. Nelms, which dropped from his pocket during that memorable session of the police commission, has been brought to the front again.

But though to the front, the pistol is not aimed at any one, and there is very little probability that it will go off by accident.

Since that special session of the general council on Tuesday afternoon last, the political element of the city has been doing a great deal of talking about the situation.

Some of the talk was relative to the action of the general council in raising the question of Mr. Venable's ineligibility; some

was in reference to the manner in which the building permit was granted Coker & Bell,

on Marietta street, while some was relative to what the people are now calling a disgusting feature of the present administration—the inability of the board of police commissioners to do a day's work without calling on the general council for help.

Then the doctor meditated a minute and resumed:

He Had It at the Board Meeting.

"Yes, I had that pistol on the night of that election and it did drop out of my pocket in the police commissioners' room. It happened this way, I had not had a pistol during the day when I was in the city and I started off that night without it. As I reached the door Mrs. Nelms called me, saying that I had better take a protector to me. She handed me another pistol and I put it in my pocket, just so."

Then the doctor showed how he had placed the pistol in the right-hand pocket of his trousers in front so that it would be handy if it was needed.

"Now that night, when we were all well worn out, I raised my feet up and placed them on a table to get some rest. In moving about the pistol slipped out and dropped on the chair and that is all there is to it. I never had that pistol in my pocket for any other purpose than the one I have indicated. A few days after this, Mr. Venable came to my office and informed me that it was likely that The Looking Glass would have something about it. I then told Willie why I carried the pistol and said to him that if I had violated a law it was amenable to the law for the violation. That's all there is about the pistol."

About Voting for Turner.

"What about the proposition to vote for Billy Turner, your brother?"

"That's hardly right. Before the general election I did approach Willie Venable and ask him to help Turner to a sergeant's place if he could, at the same time telling him who Turner was. Willie said he knew Turner, but as I remember made no promises.

Now, I never knew that he was seeking to be station house keeper and at the very time he was working for it I was working to have Carlyle get the place.

I went to Captain Brotherton and asked him to vote for Carlyle and went to Mayor King's place and to George Johnson's, but they were both out. I never asked any one to vote for my brother for station house keeper.

He Likes Mr. Venable.

"The truth is," said Dr. Nelms, "I have nothing in the world against Mr. Venable. On the contrary, I have always worked for him and supported him. He never made a race in my life that I was not right behind him. I think there are no better boys in the country than Willie and Sam Venable, and I am not after Willie. It has been suggested that he is holding an office to which he has no right, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the city council and we have been asked to investigate it.

"With one or two exceptions he is about right. But those exceptions cover nearly all the ground upon which he is basing his complaint."

"But," the doctor was asked by a reporter, "isn't it true that you did carry that pistol to the station house as Mr. Venable says?"

What He Carried a Gun For.

"Yes, but I did not carry it there for the purpose of enforcing the ordinance that I had had passed, nor any other ordinance, for that matter. I am a member of Atlanta's legislature, and as such am invested with the power of making laws. I make laws, and I pride myself that every law I make is a good one. I have no authority, and there is none vested in me to execute laws, and therefore I do not and did not carry that pistol to see that that law or any other law was enforced."

"Then, why did you carry the pistol?"

"To protect my life. I do it every time I go out."

"You mean to say that you carry a pistol all the time?"

"I carried it all the time."

"Mighty near all the time; especially at night. But I do not carry it as a concealed weapon. On the contrary, it is almost as much exposed as a pistol could be without being hung over my shoulder. And when you know all—know it just as Mr. Venable knows it, just as nearly every one who knows me knows it—you will say that it is not concealed, and that I have the right to carry it, and that it would be almost most suicidal on my part not to carry it. But wait, let me show you how I do it."

He Gives a Demonstration.

The doctor stepped into his dressing room and brought out a belt, to which was attached a pistol. The belt was filled with loaded shells, and at a glance was enough to make any one stand back. It just fitted around the waist of the doctor, and the tongue of the buckle dropped into a well-worn hole when he pulled it taut.

"Now," resumed the doctor, "does that look like a concealed weapon? I think not. True, I might put a placard on my breast saying that I was armed, and make it more patent, but that the law doesn't require it. If the law required it, I would do so, for I pride myself on the fact that I never break a law, and that I am a law-abiding citizen."

The doctor unbuttoned the belt and laid the pistol aside. Then, lighting a cigar from a cheerful fire in the grate, he went on:

The Doctor Explains.

"Now I'll tell you why I carry a pistol. But I want to say that I never, at least it is the rarest thing in the world for me to carry it in the daytime, and I don't, unless I have reason to think I am in danger. As every one knows, I was for ten years at the head of the penitentiary department of the state, and while there I had to deal with some of the toughest and most hardened wretches on earth. I dealt with men who swore that they would take my life, and more than once some of them have recently tried to carry out that threat."

Colonel B. W. Blaine, of Wytheville, Va., a nephew of James G. Blaine, is at the Aragon.

the record I then made is one of which I am justly proud, and of which my friends yet say kind things to me. I tore down the illicit whisky making of the country, and had my life threatened and one of my best deputies killed. Besides that, my house was burned down and my barns were destroyed. There was hardly a man that did not bring a promise of death. I have a family and an old wife who are dependent upon me, and do you think it would have been treating them right for me to go about at night time without being prepared to meet what might come? The truth is, I never leave my house at night unless I am compelled to go, and then I go armed."

He Is a Marked Man.

The doctor sighed and after a whiff or two at his cigar remarked slowly:

"It's not a pleasant thing to realize that you are a marked man and that there are characters desperate, ready and waiting to take your life. They are not brave men or they would come and face me and not threaten me. Being cowards, they would assassinate me in the dark. Just think what would happen if it is from my door here through a dark part of the city to the nearest street car, and then see if I should go unarmed? Why a hundred men could be killed between here and the street car track. Yes, when I go out at night I carry that pistol or another one with me."

Then the doctor meditated a minute and resumed:

He Had It at the Board Meeting.

"Yes, I had that pistol on the night of that election and it did drop out of my pocket in the police commissioners' room. It happened this way, I had not had a pistol during the day when I was in the city and I started off that night without it. As I reached the door Mrs. Nelms called me, saying that I had better take a protector to me. She handed me another pistol and I put it in my pocket, just so."

Then the doctor showed how he had placed the pistol in the right-hand pocket of his trousers in front so that it would be handy if it was needed.

He Likes Mr. Venable.

"The truth is," said Dr. Nelms, "I have nothing in the world against Mr. Venable. On the contrary, I have always worked for him and supported him. He never made a race in my life that I was not right behind him. I think there are no better boys in the country than Willie and Sam Venable, and I am not after Willie. It has been suggested that he is holding an office to which he has no right, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the city council and we have been asked to investigate it.

"With one or two exceptions he is about right. But those exceptions cover nearly all the ground upon which he is basing his complaint."

"But," the doctor was asked by a reporter, "isn't it true that you did carry that pistol to the station house as Mr. Venable says?"

What He Carried a Gun For.

"Yes, but I did not carry it there for the purpose of enforcing the ordinance that I had had passed, nor any other ordinance, for that matter. I am a member of Atlanta's legislature, and as such am invested with the power of making laws. I make laws, and I pride myself that every law I make is a good one. I have no authority, and there is none vested in me to execute laws, and therefore I do not and did not carry that pistol to see that that law or any other law was enforced."

"Then, why did you carry the pistol?"

"To protect my life. I do it every time I go out."

"You mean to say that you carry a pistol all the time?"

"I carried it all the time."

"Mighty near all the time; especially at night. But I do not carry it as a concealed weapon. On the contrary, it is almost as much exposed as a pistol could be without being hung over my shoulder. And when you know all—know it just as Mr. Venable knows it, just as nearly every one who knows me knows it—you will say that it is not concealed, and that I have the right to carry it, and that it would be almost most suicidal on my part not to carry it. But wait, let me show you how I do it."

He Gives a Demonstration.

The doctor stepped into his dressing room and brought out a belt, to which was attached a pistol. The belt was filled with loaded shells, and at a glance was enough to make any one stand back. It just fitted around the waist of the doctor, and the tongue of the buckle dropped into a well-worn hole when he pulled it taut.

"Now," resumed the doctor, "does that look like a concealed weapon? I think not. True, I might put a placard on my breast saying that I was armed, and make it more patent, but that the law doesn't require it. If the law required it, I would do so, for I pride myself on the fact that I never break a law, and that I am a law-abiding citizen."

The doctor unbuttoned the belt and laid the pistol aside. Then, lighting a cigar from a cheerful fire in the grate, he went on:

The Doctor Explains.

"Now I'll tell you why I carry a pistol. But I want to say that I never, at least it is the rarest thing in the world for me to carry it in the daytime, and I don't, unless I have reason to think I am in danger. As every one knows, I was for ten years at the head of the penitentiary department of the state, and while there I had to deal with some of the toughest and most hardened wretches on earth. I dealt with men who swore that they would take my life, and more than once some of them have recently tried to carry out that threat."

Colonel B. W. Blaine, of Wytheville, Va., a nephew of James G. Blaine, is at the Aragon.

Criticura FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with Criticura Soap, and a single application of Criticura, the great Skin Care, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, affording sootho irritation, stimulate the hair follic

SILVER DROPPED.

Cotton Naturally Followed Salt with a Decline of 9 Points.

20,000 OUNCES SILVER SOLD AT 67

At the Exchange Yesterday—A Big Day on the Stock Exchange, with Prices Sharply Higher—Wheat Up 10.

New York, April 18.—The stock market today broadened to an extent that exceeded the expectation of the most conservative of bulls, and completely put at rest the contentions of belated buyers that the current speculative movement is the work of the professional element. The extent of the demand, covering as it did, Flint and Pere Marquette to Pullman Palace Car, ought to silence the criticisms of chronic bears, who are inclined to ascribe the recent improvement in the staples, such as cotton, wheat, beef, oil, etc. Today, much to their discomfiture, the stock commission houses took hold, and under moderate purchases the market advanced anywhere from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4% per cent. At the same time the transactions in stocks reached the enormous total of \$22,177 shares, and in the bond market the transactional price of issue were \$6,067,000. The market received its first impulse from London, the early cables reporting an advance in American securities of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. This was hardly expected in view of the passing of the semi-annual dividend by the Baltimore and Ohio, Part of the strength of the market can be attributed to the rise in wheat and meat, and also to the fact that the most important gains were: Puerto Palace $\frac{1}{2}$ to 184%; Lead, preferred, 2% to 88; Lake Erie and Western 1 to 214; Lake Erie and Western, preferred, 1% to 13; Canadian Pacific 1% to 44; Baltimore and Ohio 1% to 54%; Big Four 1% to 40%; Big Four, preferred, 3% to 89; Pere Marquette 1% to 14%; Kansas and Texas, preferred, 1 to 39; Mobile and Ohio 1% to 10; New York Central 1 to 20; Rio Grande Western 1 to 17; Rio Grande Western, preferred, 1% to 43; Omaha 1% to 34%; Tennessee Coal and Iron 1% to 23%; Union Pacific 1% to 13%; Wabash, preferred, 1 to 15%; The Industrials and Anthracite Coalers all closed higher on the day. The market left off with the bullish feeling in the market, and net changes show advances of 1% to 2% per cent.

There was a further increase in business in the bond market.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 231,650 shares; unlisted, 90,479.

Treasury balances: Coin, \$54,144,000; currency, \$30,670,000.

Mortgage bills easy at 11% to 24% per cent; last loan at 2%, closing offered at 2% per cent; prime mercantile paper 4% to 6% per cent.

Bull silver 87.

Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers bills at \$4,884/\$4,888 for 60 days and \$4,894/\$4,895 for 90 days; posted rates \$4,896/\$4,901; commercial bills \$4,875/\$4,888.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds buoyant.

Silver at the board sold at 67 for 20,000 ounces.

London, April 18.—Bar silver closed 304d. Paris advises quote 3 per cent rents, 102 francs per month for the account.

3% follows are closing rates:

A. M. Cotton Oil... 184 Mobile & Ohio... 184

do, pref.... 74 Nash, Chat. & St. L... 70

A. M. Sugar Refin... 184 U. S. C. & I... 54

do, do.... 108 N. J. Central... 53

do, do.... 108 N. Y. Central... 54

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WILL TURNER REMAIN

Another Tangle To Come Up at the Board's Next Meeting.

HIS APPOINTMENT MUST BE RATIFIED

A Question as to Whether Chairman Johnson Will Vote To Ratify His Own Appointment—Other Matters.

Will Turner be retained in the office of station house keeper?

Amidst the multiplicity of perplexing problems that have arisen over the discussion of the eligibility of Mr. W. H. Venable to hold his seat this question is now uppermost in the minds of the police commissioners and upon it hinges the result of the conflict now raging.

At the next meeting of the board the first action taken will be to vote on the ratification of Turner made by Chairman Johnson. Will the appointment be ratified?

Those of the English-Venable faction say that it will not be unless the chairman votes to ratify his own action.

What then?

Another election for station house keeper will be called. Unless there is a compromise the deadlock will come again and Chairman Johnson, who has the appointing power in case of an emergency, will name Turner once more.

Then comes another question over which a warm fight is imminent. Does the chairman of the board have the right to cast his vote for the purpose of causing a tie-up?

These are some of the affairs which will engage the attention of the board before their next meeting, all of which result from the squabble over the position of station house keeper.

W. H. Turner has been holding the place since Sunday under appointment by the chairman after the unexpected split-up at the last session of the board. The place, it will be remembered, was vacated by W. E. Feute, who was elected to the office of justice of the peace. At the meeting of the commissioners the name of Oscar Cuyler was presented by Mr. Venable while Mayor King put Peterman Turner in nomination. On the vote a deadlock resulted and numerous ballots had no effect in breaking it. Then came the question as to who should fill the place temporarily and the proposition of Mr. Johnson that it was in his power to put a man in met a furious rebuke from the commissioners who voted him down. At that time the city was unrepresented. Referring to the rules he decided that in the event of an emergency Mr. Johnson had the right to appoint.

Turner was placed in, his appointment being subject to ratification at the next meeting of the board. And it is to this meeting that the eyes of the commissioners are directed.

Seeing the impossibility of his appointment being ratified the question of Mr. Venable's eligibility was sprung by the chairman and Mr. Brotherton.

Unless there is a radical change before the next meeting of the board the tangle over the attempt to get in a station house keeper will become more intricate than ever.

The Patrolmen Mum.

In the meanwhile the police forces doing duty without a chief are in a quandary that is raging over his head the patrolman pursues his way in uninterrupted quietude.

An order issued by the chief prevents them from discussing the fight among the commissioners, but in spite of their apparent indifference it is not difficult to perceive their interest in the outcome of the affair.

JAPAN'S NEW TERRITORY.

Formosa and Manchuria East of the Liao River.

From The New York Herald.

Since the opening of the peace negotiations it has been generally believed that the cession of Formosa and the occupation of Port Arthur and adjacent territory would be among the conditions that would be insisted upon by Japan.

Japan unquestionably seeks territorial aggrandizement, and, Saghalien being lost to her, which as large as Kin-shin, offers obvious advantages. Its wealth is considerable, and its geographical position, from a commercial point of view, is extremely important. A nation with great trade ambitions might well desire to possess the island, and Japanese aspirations have long leaned in this direction. In 1874 the Japanese general, Saito, disembarked 10,000 men in the western part of Formosa under tardy protests from Peking. The operations were not brilliant, and the Japanese troops suffered much from disease, but the objects of the expedition were partially achieved in the chastisement of the Formosan tribes.

By arrangement with Cuba, which offered to supply the subsidies, the island was evacuated, but the conversion of the pro-rectorate of the Lu-Chu group into annexation was accomplished, and the Japanese empire thus already embraces territory within 150 miles of Formosa. In the following year the long outstanding frontier in the south of Saghalien terminated in the conquest of the Amakiriwa, a great island to Russia and left Japan with the barren sovereignty of the Kurile group. Formosa has an area of 8,720 square miles, and a population of 2,500,000.

For a Commercial Basis.

In a recent lecture before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, Mr. Michitoro Hisa, a Japanese student at Harvard, explained that Japan's ground for desiring annexation. Her people, he said, as she desired to make the island the base of her future commercial expansion, but another reason was to meet part of her expenses by developing the rich resources of the island. Naturally, its strategic importance was kept in view. The lecturer continued to explain what he called the real significance of the Japanese demand for new territory.

It was not Japan's ambition to shine as a military power. She entered the war, she repeatedly declared, with the sole purpose of securing "the independence of Korea in particular and the lasting peace of the east in general." It was for the accomplishment of these original purposes that she demanded cession of territory.

HERE'S BOOTH ONCE MORE.

Lincoln's Assassin Is Again Decidedly To Be Alive and Prosperous.

Newark, O., April 16.—Christopher C. Ritter, an intelligent German-American citizen, who arrived in Newark about a week ago and has since been doing landscape gardening in this city, tells the following story concerning the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, which took place at Ford's theater in Washington, thirty years ago.

"I am now at liberty to disclose facts hitherto hinted at by newspaper writers, but strenuously denied by historians. History says that Boston Corbett shot John Wilkes Booth for Lincoln's assassination, but I say that Booth is today alive in Brazil, and that it was Edward Fuchs who was shot by Corbett. Fuchs was an actor who bore a striking resemblance to Booth, and in fact I know of frequent instances where he was mistaken for him."

"I was in Brazil long, what if reached Washington and within a week or so I became an inmate of Ford's theater, appearing on the stage in German parts. My acquaintance with Booth began prior to my arrival in America, and it was through him that I went on the stage. On the night of the tragedy I went to a room in the

Pennsylvania hotel, and soon after Booth came rushing in and exclaimed: 'By G—! I broke my leg, but God, Mars and my soul are revenged!'

"Booth then told me he had killed the president and ordered me to get some horses for his escape. I went to a livery stable near by, hired two horses, one of which I turned over to Booth. We mounted and rode toward Tom Jones's, six miles away. At Jones's secluded home we remained until the 1st of April, and while there several of Booth's friends called. Allen Pinkerton also visited the place, and it was he who made me believe that I was equally guilty with Booth for having aided him in escaping. It was then that he made me take an oath that I would not breathe a word of Booth's escape for thirty years, and, German greenhorn that I was, I reluctantly signed the paper and custodied the United States, swore to remain silent. I am man of my word, and have not told of Booth's escape until today, the thirty years having just expired."

"On May 6th we both sailed for Brazil on a pirate schooner and arrived in Rio on May 22d. I soon returned to Germany. Letters were exchanged by us. In 1884 I met at Hamburg for the first time since 1865. He then looked well, and had apparently been improving."

"The last time I heard from Booth was in December, but I am confident he is yet alive. I know to a certainty that Edwin Booth frequently corresponded with him."

Ritter says that he has almost completed a book on the subject of Lincoln's assassination, which has never been published.

"It has been asserted several times by persons claiming to know all about it that J. Wilkes Booth was not killed by Boston Corbett, and those who started the stories of Booth being alive generally wound up by promising to write a book. J. E. Levan, of Texas, said in 1890 Booth was in Texas. Booth's daughter Rita said in reply to Levan's story that she saw the body of her father several times before it was buried and was convinced it was Booth's."

Thomas A. Jones, who helped Booth to escape across the Potomac, is dead. In a detailed account of the part he took in concealing the assassin of Lincoln Jones said nothing about anybody of the name of Ritter, nor did he mention the alleged visit of Allen Pinkerton, although he named several persons who assisted in the flight of Booth to New England.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Garrett, who said that he saw Booth shot and was at his side at the time of the assassin's death, is authority for the assertion that Booth's last words were: 'Tell my mother I died for my country. I did what I thought was best.'

Mr. Garrett added: 'On his (Booth's) right arm was his name in India ink. This, if nothing else, fully establishes his identity, which has so often been doubted.'

HANG A GOOD MAN.

If That's His Only Virtue the Modern Woman Has No Use for Him.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

They sat opposite me on the elevated train one day—two Italian girls—and they chatted in musical Italian all the way up from Congress street until finally one of them dropped into everyday English with the expression:

"Yes, he's nice"; whereas her companion shrugged her shoulders and in depreciating tones responded: "Nice, but stupid—dead stupid!"

There is no flash, no magnetism, to stupidity, you know, nor even to the fashional quality referred to as "nice."

A pretty little woman who went to the theater with her husband not long ago, after explaining a play to me in an enthusiastic manner, remarked earnestly that her husband didn't care for it, and gave as an excuse the statement that he never cared for plays, nor for anything else.

Having been an unobserved observer of the patient, plodding, broad-winning tendencies of the gentleman in question, as also of his estimable traits of character, I presumed to take up the cudgel in his defense, and announced as a cautious feeling:

"But your husband is such a good man."

"Hanging a good man!"

That's what she said; moral maids and matrons of my sex—"Hanging a good man!"—and now, what do you think of it?

The Administration Arraigned.

From The New York World.

Three or four men have conspired to secure a practical monopoly of this country's meat supply. These men are worth from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 apiece, but they are not content. By virtue of their monopoly they are able to charge twice as much in the nation pay them two prices for every pound of meat they eat.

Another group of men have secured a monopoly of the mineral oil supply. They, too, are multi-millionaires of insatiable greed. They are at this moment compelling everybody in the country to pay from two to three times as much for light as they should.

Another small group of conspirators have control of the anthracite coal supply. They are levying blackmail upon the people in precisely the same way.

Another small group of multi-millionaires have control of sugar and are entrenched in their power, as large as Kin-shin, offers obvious advantages. Its wealth is considerable, and its geographical position, from a commercial point of view, is extremely important. A nation with great trade ambitions might well desire to possess the island, and Japanese aspirations have long leaned in this direction. In 1874 the Japanese general, Saito, disembarked 10,000 men in the western part of Formosa under tardy protests from Peking. The operations were not brilliant, and the Japanese troops suffered much from disease, but the objects of the expedition were partially achieved in the chastisement of the Formosan tribes.

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WAS HE 140 YEARS OLD?

The Great Age of a Man Who Claimed To Have the Secret of Longevity.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Back of the death of Dr. William Hotchkiss, which occurred early last Wednesday morning, is a story as strange as it is unusual. It deals with an existence prolonged beyond the century mark by the vital energy of a man who has known life, death, and resurrection.

Allen Pinkerton also visited the place,

and it was he who made me believe that I was

equally guilty with Booth for having aided

him in escaping. It was then that he made

me take an oath that I would not breathe

a word of Booth's escape for thirty years,

and, German greenhorn that I was, I

unfortunately signed the paper and custodized

the United States, swore to remain silent.

I am man of my word, and have not told

of Booth's escape until today, the thirty years

having just expired."

"Booth then told me he had killed the

president and ordered me to get some

horses for his escape. I went to a livery

stable near by, hired two horses, one of

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BY THE CARDINAL.

The Reported Marriage of Miss Cox and Mr. Dickey, of Atlanta.

MRS. COX LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Marriage of Miss Flynn and Mr. Megan. Other Items of Interest in State and Local Society.

A rumor that Miss Katie Cox and Mr. James Dickey, both of Atlanta, were married Wednesday morning in Baltimore, Md., by Cardinal Gibbons, was generally afloat in Atlanta yesterday.

That is the story that comes to Atlanta and is told by close friends and relatives of both, the young people, though no member of the immediate families or either party has affirmed or denied it.

Miss Cox is one of the prettiest of Atlanta's society women and though quite young is an acknowledged leader in her set. She is rather tall and is a decided blonde. Her name is Katherine Cox McWhorter, but she has always been called Miss Cox, as she has lived for many years with her grandmother, Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Jim Dickey is probably as well known to society as in railroad circles. He is a very popular young man and has a number of friends in Atlanta and throughout the state. He is a son of Mr. James L. Dickey, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and is chief clerk in one of the departments of freight. He is a handsome and polished gentleman.

It has been known for some time among the friends of the two that they admired each other exceedingly. Mr. Dickey was, however, not in favor with Miss Cox's family, according to reports. Miss Cox is a Catholic and Mr. Dickey is a Protestant.

The opposition to the marriage was very decided and the two soon realized that it would have to be a Gretna Green affair.

Some days ago Miss Cox went to Washington city on a visit to Mrs. Edgar Thompson. Mr. Jim Dickey left the city soon after on a visit to Virginia. At the time nothing was thought of the matter, but on Wednesday, as it is stated on good authority, the two were married in Baltimore. The ceremony was performed by a priest who is said to have performed the ceremony, or, at least, was alleged to have performed it, lent color to the rumor. It is one of the laws of the Catholic church that when a Catholic desires to marry a Protestant only a bishop or a cardinal can grant the proper dispensation.

Miss Cox, the grandmother of Miss Katie Cox, left yesterday noon for Washington. She could not be seen before she left, so no verification or denial of the rumor could be obtained from her. An effort was made to see Mr. J. L. Dickey, but he could not be seen. Some of Miss Cox's relatives say that they do not believe the story, but a relative of Mr. Dickey stated yesterday that he had arranged his marriage, that the ceremony had been performed.

There seems to be little doubt but that the rumor is true, and that Mr. and Mrs. Jim Dickey are now in Washington awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Cox, who will probably bestow the proper blessings. Mr. Dickey is a young man of sterling worth, and Miss Cox, who is accomplished and beautiful, is an heiress to no small extent.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Flynn and Mr. James Megan, of Washington, D. C., which occurred at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was an elegant affair. The church was tastefully decorated and a 9 o'clock bell was rung every hour. The bride, who is a stylish, attractive looking young woman, wore a beautiful white satin wedding gown and veil, and looked unusually well. She was attended to the altar by her sister, Miss Annie Flynn, and was met there by the groom and Mr. Herbert Oliver of Washington, when the ceremony proceeded according to the beautiful Roman Catholic service.

After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Megan were driven to the home of the bride's mother, on Peachtree, where an elegant wedding breakfast was served. The gift of the bride's mother was a beautiful diamond star, and Mrs. O'Brien, the bride's schoolmate, gave her with a valuable diamond necklace.

After congratulations and good wishes were expressed, the newly wedded pair left the city for their future home in Washington, D. C.

The bride is a young woman of pleasing, gentle manners, and is very popular with a large circle of friends.

Mr. Megan, though a non-resident of Atlanta, is well known here as a man of fine business and social standing.

Mr. Harry Wack has an interesting article in the Overland Monthly Magazine this month. The article is on gold and is illustrated with a dozen or more half-tone engravings, and three pictures of Miss Yew appear along with Patti, Nilsson, Jennie Lind, Parepa Rosa and one or two others.

Miss May Reeves, one of the most charming girls at Athens, was in the city yesterday on her way to Lynchburg, Va., where she goes to visit friends.

This evening the Cottillon Club will give its post-lenten dance. The affair will be very beautiful, and many lovely toilettes will be worn by Atlanta belles and visiting beauties.

The Young Men's Dancing Club will give an elegant dance at the Kimball house on the 26th instant.

The officers in charge of the Brookwood Floral Company's office last Saturday made good for the woman's board.

Miss Julie Griggs has recently composed an exquisite lullaby which she will publish soon.

Miss Littlefield, the interesting guest of Miss William Everett, is quite a delightful singer, and her voice has afforded much pleasure to her friends since she came to Atlanta.

Mrs. Ovid Sparks has returned to her home in Macon.

Miss Emily Morris is in Macon. Miss Morris has had wonderful success with organizing a select dance class there, and will remain until June.

Mr. J. H. Glenn and wife have returned from the West, this city, which will be their future home. Mr. Glenn was the wife of the late J. H. McKenzie, of蒙特蒙特，Ga., and is a handsome and accomplished woman. They will reside at 272 Woodward avenue.

Miss Minnie Benson, a very pretty and charming young lady of Savannah, is in Atlanta on a brief visit.

One of the quiet, yet happiest marriages, of the season was that of Mr. C. Lee Dickerson and Mrs. Anna, which was concluded at Grace church parsonage last night at 8 o'clock. Rev. T. R. Kendall officiating. Miss Northington is one of Atlanta's sweetest young ladies, and numbers as her friends all who know her. Mr. Dickerson is a young man of force of character, of sterling qualities, and of much promise. He is an employe of the Southern Pacific Company, and Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson were the only attendants. The young couple have the best wishes of hundreds of friends.

Misses Alberta and Carrie Benson, from Lake Weir, Fla., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Shumaker, at 21 North Forsyth street.

The costume recital to be given at the

residence of Mr. W. M. Dickson, Peachtree street, Friday and Saturday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock, promise to become among the most interesting and charming of the post-lenten entertainments. Mrs. Emma Moffet Tyng, who has attended Mr. Russell's readings in New York, found them to be most interesting, and will arrive from Columbus to be present at the reading Friday afternoon. Single tickets \$1.

MRS. COX LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

Marriage of Miss Flynn and Mr. Megan. Other Items of Interest in State and Local Society.

A rumor that Miss Katie Cox and Mr. James Dickey, both of Atlanta, were married Wednesday morning in Baltimore, Md., by Cardinal Gibbons, was generally afloat in Atlanta yesterday.

That is the story that comes to Atlanta and is told by close friends and relatives of both, the young people, though no member of the immediate families or either party has affirmed or denied it.

Miss Cox is one of the prettiest of Atlanta's society women and though quite young is an acknowledged leader in her set. She is rather tall and is a decided blonde. Her name is Katherine Cox McWhorter, but she has always been called Miss Cox, as she has lived for many years with her grandmother, Mrs. Cox.

Mr. Jim Dickey is probably as well known to society as in railroad circles. He is a very popular young man and has a number of friends in Atlanta and throughout the state. He is a son of Mr. James L. Dickey, of the Western and Atlantic railroad, and is chief clerk in one of the departments of freight. He is a handsome and polished gentleman.

Certainly they could not be given under plainer auspices than those at Mrs. Dickson's beautiful home. The ladies are especially interested in these art talks and as they are given under the auspices of the art committee of the woman's department, the proceeds go to that committee.

Mr. Rufus Evans Jr., will visit Atlanta friends this week.

Miss Mildred Cabaniss has issued invitations for a musicale Tuesday evening of next week.

Miss Margaret O'Hearn will entertain the ladies of the post at a card party this afternoon at her lovely home on Linden street.

Miss Mario Thomas is lying critically ill at the Capital Female college. Her parents at Rome have been telegraphed for.

Mr. Ed Lowey has gone to Poughkeepsie to attend college.

The Misses Lovejoy are visiting friends at Griffin.

Mrs. Ethel Hillyer and her child, Maud, will return to Rome tomorrow, after a week's visit to Mrs. George Hillyer, on Crew street.

Mrs. James Thomas and Miss Helen Christie are expected home shortly from Florida, where they have been for six weeks.

Barnes, Ga., April 18.—(Special)—At the Methodist church in this city, at 8 o'clock last night, Mr. E. Walker Wright and Miss Mittie Middlebrooks were united in marriage. The marriage ceremony was performed in a very impressive manner by Dr. J. H. Martin, who officiated.

The bride, who is a daughter of a local merchant, performed the ceremony, and the groom, a young man of sterling worth, and Miss Cox, who is accomplished and beautiful, is an heiress to no small extent.

The marriage of Miss Nellie Flynn and Mr. James Megan, of Washington, D. C., which occurred at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was an elegant affair. The church was tastefully decorated and a 9 o'clock bell was rung every hour. The bride, who is a stylish, attractive looking young woman, wore a beautiful white satin wedding gown and veil, and looked unusually well. She was attended to the altar by her sister, Miss Annie Flynn, and was met there by the groom and Mr. Herbert Oliver of Washington, when the ceremony proceeded according to the beautiful Roman Catholic service.

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AT THE CAPITOL.

The Manufacturers of Georgia Will Meet on May 7th.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON ISSUES A CALL

The Primary Object to Talk of the Georgia Exhibit at the Big Fair—The Two Movements Hand in Hand

The manufacturers of Georgia will meet in the hall of the house of representatives on Tuesday, the 7th of May.

The call for this meeting is made by Governor Atkinson, and its purposes are fully set forth in the official notice published herewith:

First, the exposition.

Second, all other questions as may affect the industrial growth of Atlanta, and the encouragement of investments in factories in this state.

The date fixed for this meeting, it will be observed, is the same as that heretofore set for a similar meeting by those who had the matter in charge. This is intentional, for the two movements are to go hand in hand.

The purpose of the movement—in fact,

it means one movement and one man-

agement.

It will be noticed that the governor leaves the arrangements and details in the hands of the manufacturers of Fulton county. This portion of the work will be done by the organization of which Dr. Turner is president and Mr. J. H. Martin is secretary, and will be done with the hands of Mr. Martin of Dixie, to whom all correspondence should be addressed, and of whom all inquiries should be made.

This is gratifying to know that you have learned to trust this section of our state and its industries, and that you know that sound money is the best establishment in the state—small as well as large, and have representatives in attendance. Governor Atkinson

is very much interested in these art works.

It is evident that the manufacturers of Georgia are to go hand in hand with the

exposition, and that you have

done your duty in this regard.

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Society

Stationery, Monograms, Wedgwood, Intaglio Cards, engraved at lowest prices. No day, workmen by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

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recent whisky—no "kill" in a thousand barrels—put up in squared full-measured bottles—white label—red o-p-o on label—stands for old oscar pepper whisky.

bluthenthal "b.&b.", & bickart. biggest whisky house, marietta and forsyth st., phone, 375. other fine whiskies.

Potts-Thompson

LIQUOR COMPANY.

WHOLESALEERS!

We are agents for Gooderham & Worts's Pure Canadian (1887) Rye and Mount Vernon Rye Whiskies, and James E Pepper Sour Mash Bourbon, all bottled at the distilleries. all the brands of "Acme" and other Pennsylvania Ryes, the Anheuser-Busch's "Budweiser" Bottled Beer. Sole owners of the brand and manufacturers of "Stone Mountain" Corn Whisky, the best known and made in this country.

9-11 DECATUR ST.

'PHONE 48.

OPIUM and Whiskey Elixirs cured at home without pain. Book of particulars FREE. B.M. WOODLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Office 40½ Whitehall St.

Read Sunday's paper for reductions in prices on Furniture and Carpets at our Red Ticket Sale, which begins Monday, April 22d. Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co.

What \$1.00 Will Buy.

The cry is, times are hard and money scarce. Read below what \$1 will buy, if invested in the right way, and at the right place. W. R. Hoyt, 90 Whitehall, will sell you for

One Dollar.

50 lb Best Flour made... \$1

25 bars Glory or Polo Soap... .25

25 lbs Small Granulated Sugar... .25

25 lb Best Grapes... .25

25 lb Rice... .25

25 lb Best Raisins... .25

25 lb Oatmeal... .25

20 Pound Cans Best Tomatoes... .25

Cans Condensed Milk... .25

10 French Prunes... .25

Cans Salmon... .25

10 French Sardines... .25

8 French Pure Fruit Jam... .25

6 5-lb Cans California Peaches... .25

6 5-lb Cans California Pears... .25

6 5-lb Cans California Apricots... .25

4 lb Elgin Creamery Butter... .25

You can buy any quantity at proportional price. Everything at lowest wholesale cash prices.

County orders carefully packed and promptly shipped.

W. R. HOYT,

Phone 451. 90 Whitehall Street.

WANT A New Suit This Spring?

SATZKY,

Come Try on

Test.

PISTOL SHOTS FIRED

A Revenue Informer Halted for Reporting Blockade Still.

NO DISGUISES WORN BY THE MEN
An Old Man Convicted of Pension Frauds, After Being Out a Year on Bond, Must Go to the Pen.

A revenue informer takes his life into his own hands when he undertakes to give away the business of the moonshiners. This was strikingly illustrated in the murder of Henry Worley, who was brutally shot down in his own cornfield. The facts of the killing, disclosed in the recent trial of the whitecaps, have brought out the true inwardness of the transaction and made it appear to those who followed the drift of the testimony as one of the foulest tragedies ever committed.

In the courtroom of Commissioner Broyles yesterday morning the story of a brutal assault on the person of a revenue informer in Carroll county was developed on the witness stand.

It is not a story of whitecaps, as the assault was committed without disguise and in broad open daylight.

The victim of the assault was a man by the name of Z. D. Brown, a revenue informer and a United States witness in several blockade distilling cases from that section of the state.

The men who committed the assault were Robert D. Williams, S. D. Sanders and William Cole. All of them are engaged in the business of illicit distilling and are men who have very unsavory reputations in the neighborhood. Only two of them were called before the commissioner yesterday. William Cole has not as yet been captured.

The difficulty between the moonshiners and the revenue informer occurred on the last Sunday afternoon in March. Brown was coming up the road when a rather leisurely and carefree fellow dreamed that his life was in danger until he was suddenly confronted by the men.

"You have been reporting more stills, have you?" said one of the men with a gleam of desperation in his eyes and a look of murderous determination in his voice. Odds were heavily against the revenue informer, in a ratio of three to one, and he was not by any means a match for his assailants.

He stood his ground, however, and gave the enemy a bold front. He declared, in brief, that it was none of their business, or to that effect, whose purpose was to anger the men and he soon had an opportunity of seeing how well he had succeeded.

Instantly Williams, who appeared to be the ring-leader, drew his pistol and fired. The bullet passed through the coat, but did not inflict any personal injury. Brown immediately returned the fire, and as soon as the men caught sight of the weapon they beat a hasty retreat. Two of them quit the scene of action entirely, while Williams screened himself behind a tree, and using this natural breastwork as a screen of personal security, he renewed the assault and continued to fire his pistol with vigorous repetition.

None of the shots took effect, however, as the man was evidently very much excited. His antagonist, who might have been a bold marksmen for ought that appears to him, was evidently so intent on hitting his man by reason of the trees that loomed up in front of the moonshiners.

Finally, however, the moonshiner's ammunition gave out. As soon as he realized this fact he took to his heels, believing that flight offered more wholesome stationery target for the informer's bullet.

The story was fully narrated in Commissioner Broyles' courtroom yesterday morning.

A bond of \$500 was required for the appearance of Williams before Judge Newman to answer to the charge of conspiracy. Sanders was put under a \$300 bond. The defendants were represented by Mr. W. W. Gaines and the government by District Attorney Joe James.

He Must Go to Prison.

The doors of the federal penitentiary will shortly swing open to receive a new inmate.

The prisoner's name is W. L. Hunter. He lives in Fannin county and is quite an old man. He is a strong republican and has been the chairman of the county executive committee. For several years he has been a pension agent and a school teacher, engaged in the two occupations combined.

About two years ago he was indicted for committing a pension fraud. It was charged that he had collected \$2,500 as pension money for an old lady by the name of Elizabeth Hughes, retaining \$1,300 of this sum as his professional compensation.

Hunter was indicted by Judge Newman last year and was being confined in prison thirteen months of penal servitude in the Ohio penitentiary. He gave bond, however, and was permitted to return home, pending an appeal of his case to the supreme court of the United States.

The appeal was dismissed a few days ago and the case now reverts back to the federal court and stands upon the original conviction. Judge Newman will probably sentence the prisoner during the present term of the court.

Postal Clerks Get a Charter.

A charter has been issued to the Atlanta branch of the National Association of Postal Clerks.

It was received at the custom house a few days ago.

The trustees are Messrs. O. V. Tutwiler, A. J. Campbell, H. L. P. Smith, W. A. Lynch and C. H. Hobley.

A large number of the postal clerks are interested in a modification of the law prescribing the classification of clerks and the different grades of promotion. They want the department so regulated that experience and length of service in the government's employ will count for something.

The postal clerks are clever, competent men and the affairs of the post office never in better hands.

They deserve to succeed in their undertaking to have the law amended and they will no doubt succeed in impressing their views upon the next congress.

Nearly \$100,000 Income Tax.

The amount of Georgia's tax, under the operation of the income law, will probably reach \$100,000.

An exact calculation has not been reached, but Collector Trammell has estimated that the amount of the tax will be in this neighborhood.

Boys Will Celebrate.

The Alphornion Debating Society Will Meet at Noon Today.

Today at noon the members of the Boys' High school will celebrate the anniversary of the Alphornion Literary and Debating Society in the society hall of the high school, corner Edgewood avenue and Porter's alley. The society was established about ten years ago. Since then it has grown to be one of the strongest in the state. Since that time new features have been introduced by the different members of the faculty and by members of the society. Meetings are held every Friday from 11:45 until 2 o'clock, and during that time the regular debates are held.

An interesting programme has been arranged. Messrs. Clark Howell, James F. O'Neill and Reuben Arnold, Jr., will make addresses to the school. Then the debate.

"Resolved, That the Graeco-Roman races have done more for civilization than the

Anglo-Saxon races" will occur. The best debaters of the school are pitted against each other and a lively discussion is expected.

The people of Atlanta are invited to attend. Go down and hear the boys; see what they are doing and then vote for bonds to build the new Boys' High school.

TRINITY'S REVIVAL.

Protracted Services Are Now in Progress at This Church.

An interesting revival is now in progress at Trinity Methodist church.

Dr. R. E. Hinchliffe, the pastor, is in charge of the services. Large crowds have attended the meetings each night and the spiritual indications have been such as to warrant the continuance of the meetings indefinitely.

Numerous accessions have already been made to the church membership and the prospects for a great harvest over held are decidedly good.

Gospel hymns are sung and the services are bright and entertaining. The public generally is invited to attend the services.

THE PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

Changes Schedule Sunday, April 21st.

On and after Sunday, April 21st, the following schedule will be in effect on the Piedmont Air-Line, Southern railway:

Train No. 36, which leaves Atlanta at 9:30 a.m. and arrives at 1 p.m. This is a solid train to Washington with through sleeper Atlanta to New York.

Train No. 42 will leave at 7:30 a.m., ten miles earlier than the best revivals ever held are decidedly good.

Gospel hymns are sung and the services are bright and entertaining. The public generally is invited to attend the services.

Mr. Gladstone Reads American Advertising

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Reads American Advertising

And we happen to know that he collects for reference striking illustrations of American commercial art. Some years ago one of the most scholarly, earnest and graceful of American clergymen preached a Thanksgiving day sermon upon "things he could do without," which was entirely founded upon his reading of advertisements in a newspaper of the day.....

It is a few years since we were first to introduce truly artistic illustrations and literary style into daily newspaper advertising and similar progressive characteristics give interest to our general advertising today.....

If Daniel Webster, William Ewart Gladstone and men of culture generally find profitable reading in advertising, why shouldn't the same be true of all readers?.....

Eads Steel Co.



When you ask for Royal Pale Beer, be sure you get it. Do not accept any other because some one says it is just as good! Kept on draught by all our customers. We bottle it for family and hotel use.

Drink Royal Pale

Drink Royal Pale

Atlanta Brewing and Ice Co.



E. Van Winkle Gin AND Machinery Works

ATLANTA, GA.

MANUFACTURER OF COTTON SEED OIL MACHINERY,

Linters, Hullers, Heaters, Presses, Hydraulic Pumps. Mills of any capacity contracted for complete.

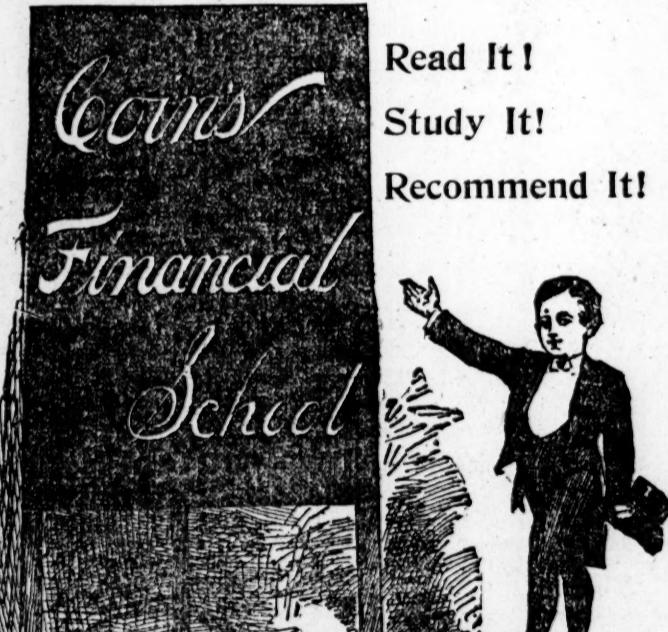
Cotton Ginning Machinery,

Cotton Elevators, Cotton Presses, Saw Mills,

▷▷ **FERTILIZER MACHINERY.** ▷▷

Address E. VAN WINKLE, Box 493, Atlanta, Ga.

CITY OFFICE, 78 MARIETTA STREET.



COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL

IS WAKING UP THE PEOPLE.

The most talked-of publication on the continent today!

With the view of putting this remarkable book, which contains the A B C's of the currency question, in the hands of the people THE CONSTITUTION has arranged to supply them at

ONLY 25 CENTS.

Will be sent, postage prepaid, to any address at this amount. Apply by mail or in person to

THE CONSTITUTION BUSINESS OFFICE,

ATLANTA, GA.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

Men's and Boys' Easter Fixings from Head to Foot

OUR Suits combine style, elegance and wear qualities.

We study the wants of clothing buyers.

We have your idea of a Spring Suit.

OUR Hat Department is complete with all the latest blocks in Derby, Alpine, Soft and Straw.

NECKWEAR, Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs and the numerous little necessities of a man's wardrobe in pleasing array.

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

44 Whitehall Street.

WILLIAM C. HALE, President. D. H. LIVERMORE, Vice-Pres. J. C. DAYTON, Cashier.